The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4866 號六十六百八千四第 日四十二月五年西癸治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1873. 三拜禮 號八十月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 17, CHINA, German steamer, 642, Hennings, Whampoa 16th June.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 17, ELLY, Ned. bark, 750, J. E. de Jong, Saigon 2nd June, and Cape St. James 8th, 15,500 piculs Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

June 17, ONWARD, Brit. ship, 606, Stimson, Sydney 1st May. General.—ROZARIO & Co.

June 17, CAROLINE, French bark, 666, Lebriquir, Saigon 2nd June, Rice and Cotton.—RUSSELL & Co.

June 17, VEDETTA, Italian gun-boat, 400, F. Callone, Singapore 31st May.

June 17, CLAVERHOUSE, Brit. bark, 405, F. G. Strachan, Kurrachee 6th May, Cotton.—ORDER.

June 17, THERESE, German bark, 394, E. Jensen, Saigon 2nd June, Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

June 17, BENVOIRLICH, Brit. bark, 600, T. P. Harris, London 9th February, Coals.—GILMAN & Co.

June 17, RAPID, Siam. bark, Hunte, Bangkok May 29th, Rice and Sapanwood.—ORDER.

June 17, TYNDENIA, Brit. ship, 948, John Stephens, Saigon and Cape St. James June 9th, Rice.—CHINESE.

June 17, WOHLDORF, German bark, 272, Kinme, Bangkok June 1st, Rice.—BOURJAU & Co.

June 17, AMBOTO, Span. str., 981, Ansuategui, Manila 11th June, and Macao 17th, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

Departures.

June 17, STATESMAN, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.

June 17, ANOUNE, for Swatow.

June 17, OCEAN QUEEN, str., for Amoy.

June 17, FATCHOY, str., for Manila.

June 17, MENZALEH, str., for Yokohama.

June 17, FABIUS, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 17TH.

China, str., for Shanghai.

Statesman, str., for Singapore, &c.

Passengers.

Per *Onward*, from Sydney:—
90 Chinese.

Per *Elly*, from Saigon:—
1 Chinese.

Per *Tyburnia*, from Saigon,—
12 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siamese barque *Rapid* reports left Bangkok on May 29th; had light variable winds and squally weather up to the Macclesfield Bank, then S.W. wind till arrival, with fine weather.

The British barque *Benvoirlich* reports left London on February 9th; had first part strong N.E. gales; in the Channel, variable wind; in S.E. trades, hard gales to the Cape. Moderate gales until arrival at Anjer. Light Southerly airs and fine weather up the China Sea.

The German barque *Wohldorf* reports left Bangkok Bar on the 1st June, in the Gulf much calms and light airs, occasional hard squalls and much rain; left Pulo Obi on the 8th, Pulo Condore 9th, from thence to Macclesfield had moderate monsoon with squalls and rain; from thence to port had moderate breeze and fair weather.

The British ship *Tyburnia* reports left Saigon and Cape St. James on June 9th; moderate strong S.W. monsoon (cloudy). June 11th, dark threatening weather, attended with thunder, lightning, and heavy rain. At noon, passed by a corvette steering E.N.E., under heavy press of canvas and steam. June 15th and 16th, experienced heavy current, setting S.E. Made Green Island at 8 p.m on the 16th. Came to anchor on June 17th at 4 p.m.

The British ship *Onward* reports left Sydney on Thursday, May 1st; cleared the Heads at 5 p.m., blowing very hard from the S.E., with a high cross sea; next morning, calm; from thence had a continuation of Northerly winds till the 7th, when fell in with S.E. trades and carried them to lat. 5 S.; passed St John's Island on the 17th, squally, dirty weather; from thence light Easterly winds to the 3rd June, wind hauled into S.W. Westerly, dirty wet weather, with very heavy squalls; passed through the Ballintang Channel on the 8th; very light winds across the sea. Sighted Lema Head on midnight, Saturday, and anchored in the Lye-emoon Pass at noon of the 16th.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Loochoo	Sunderland	Jan. 2
Chica	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Minton	London	Jan. 27
Boldon	Sunderland	Feb. 15
Alexander	Swansea	Feb. 16
Gem	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Pow-an (s)	Glasgow	Feb. 22
Everest	London	Feb. 24
Republic	Liverpool	Mch. 4
Rowan	Waterford	Mch. 4
Wylo	Hamburg	Mch. 11
Italy	Cardiff	Mch. 12
Sea Serpent	New York	Mch. 12
Arracan	London	Mch. 14
Mount Royal	Cardiff	Mch. 18
Hahnemann	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Naworth Castle	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Atalanta	Cardiff	Mch. 20
Prince Eugen	Penarth	Mch. 20
Veritas	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Vidal	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Gertrude	London	Mch. 22
Deerhound	Cardiff	Mch. 22
C. M. Adams	Penarth	Mch. 26
Eugenie	London	Mch. 27
Imatra	Newport	Mch. 27
Chinaman	London	April 3
Yeavering Belle	Shields	April 7
H. Upman	Cardiff	April 8
Ruth	Sunderland	April 9
Oswingo	Cardiff	April 16
Melrose	Shields	April 16
Sharperton	Cardiff	April 18
Fairy	Cardiff	April 18
Sir Henry Parkes	London	April 24
Ld. Elphinstone (s)	London	April 24
Gertrude	Newport	April 24
Mirella	Cardiff	April 24
Douglas (s)	Aberdeen	April 28
Lady Blessington	Penarth	May 1
Star of China	Newport	May 2
Sarpedon (s)	Liverpool	May 3
Tom Morten (s)	London	May 8

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 %, per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 %, per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Ad. André, Esq. | H. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Hellios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowalt.
A. Joust, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

TO LET.

A LARGE COOL ROOM, furnished, with BATH-ROOM; a central locality. Address "W.," care of office of this paper.

tf 959 Hongkong, 17th June, 1873.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE OFFICES, Compradore's PREMISES, &c., situated over the office of the undersigned, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Apply to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
No. 39, Queen's Road Central.

tf 950 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE on the Praya East, formerly in the occupation of Mr. JOHN JACK.

Apply to
WILLIAM BECKETT,
East Point Godowns.

tf 926 Hongkong, 11th June, 1873.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 13, Staunton Street, containing 7 Rooms. Side entrance for Servants. Possession can be had on 1st proximo.

Apply to
J. H. COX,
41, Queen's Road.

tf 918 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

TO LET.

THE Two GODOWNS, No. 1 and 2, at the back of the Rice Mills, West Point, facing the Praya.

The Godowns have undergone extensive and thorough repairs, and are now in first rate order. Apply to

G. VON OVERBECK,
No. 8, Pedder's Hill.

1m 890 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

TO LET,

Possession from 1st July next.

NO. 5, West Terrace.

Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.

tf 880 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st July.)

THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP on Wanchai Road, now occupied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 807 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.

Apply to
S. E. BUROWS & SONS.

tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

TO LET

A SUBSTANTIALLY built BUNGALOW on Shameen, in Canton. Rent moderate.

Apply to
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.

tf 775 Hongkong, 19th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 62, situated in Wellington Street, well adapted for a business residence. Rent moderate.

Apply to
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY,
Wellington Street.

tf 769 Hongkong, 17th May, 1873.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 13, Queen's Road, consisting of nine large Rooms, with a small Godown, Cook Houses, Compradore and Servants' Quarters.

Also, a well furnished HOUSE, in Pechili Terrace.

For particulars, apply to
MACEWEN & Co.

tf. 757 Hongkong, 15th May, 1873.

TO BE LET.

A SUITE of ROOMS, furnished. For particulars, apply at
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 583 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM H. CONDIT, and Mr. HENRY C. LOW, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

14d 944 Hongkong, 14th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE B. FALCONER will act as my Attorney during my absence from the Colony.

JOHN JACK.

tf 881 Hongkong, 31st May, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan.

GILMAN & Co.

2m 678 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Style or Firm of B. J. MORRIS & Co.

I have this day established myself at Foochow as a Commission Merchant.

BENJ. J. MORRIS.

3m 741 Foochow, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.

tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCHEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

ROBERT GILLISON, MERCHANT, CANTON.

Bankers—HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

London Agents—Messrs. RATHBONE BROTHERS & COMPANY.

Alm 893 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.

BULL, PURDON & Co.

634 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.

Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the Firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.

Mr. JOHN ODELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.

JOHN G. PURDON.

685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m. 553

INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, as Agents for THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED,) are prepared to issue policies on Tea and Silk, by steamers of the P. & O. Co., Messageries Maritimes, and Ocean Steamship Co., at the following premiums:—

All Risks. F.P.A.

Hongkong to London, Silk, ... 20/. %. ... —
Tea, ... 30/. %. ... 20/. %.

Subject to a discount of 15 %.

Risks accepted on other first-class steamers and sailing vessels at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

1m 856 Hongkong, 30th May, 1873.

INSURANCE.

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY being protected by open Policies of Insurance, is prepared to accept risks on Tea, Silk, and General Merchandise, at the following premiums, payments in case of loss or damage being made with promptitude, and Settlements adjusted according to Lloyd's Rules.

All Risks. F.P.A.

Hongkong to London, Silk, ... 18/. %. ... —
Tea, ... 27/. %. ... 18/. %.
General Merchandise, — ... 18/. %.

Premiums, net cash at the eight exchange of Bank drafts on London.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

1m 857 Hongkong, 30th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each,

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders *generally*, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 19th June, 1873, at noon,—

The German Brig
"*MADURA,*"
of 257 Tons Register.

The Vessel is Yellow Metal fastened, and sheathed with Yellow Metal.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon fall of the hammer, the remainder upon transfer. The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk after being knocked down.

911 Hongkong, 9th June, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 19th day of June, 1873, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

PALE ALE and STOUT, in Hhds.
Split PEAS.
Green PEAS.
VERMOUTH.
GIN.
B. Nabob SAUCE.
Boxes CANDLES.
Bath BRICKS.
Playing CARDS.
CHOCOLATE.
Fancy Toilet SOAP.
Writing INK.
BLACKING.
Assorted Paper COLLARS.
And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

967 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.,

TO-MORROW,
the 19th June, 1873, at noon,—

5 Chests PERSIAN OPIUM.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

H. N. MODY, *Auctioneer.*

968 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,
the 20th June, 1873, at noon,—

Meerschaum PIPES, ALBUMS, Pocket BOOKS, Canvas and Leather Travelling BAGS, PLATED CANDLESTICKS and SHADES, Cotton Lamp WICKS, STATIONERY, Toilet MIRRORS, and Fancy Toilet SOAPS.

PICKLES, Tart FRUITS, Curry POWDER, BUTTER, BACON, and JAMS.

Also,

Crystal GASALIERS and BRACKETS.
10 Bales Bombay COTTON.
25 Tierces Prime American BEEF.
25 Barrels Portland CEMENT.
2,804 Feet Gold LEDGES, for Picture Frames.

And,

Brass HELMETS, Rifle SLINGS, CARTRIDGES, POUCHES, Screw DRIVERS, Waist BELTS, Blanket STRAPS.
12 Doz. Duff, Gordon & Co.'s SHERRY.
30 " GINGER BRANDY.
12 Cases SUGAR, in Loaves.
ONE ENGLISH-MADE WAGONETTE, *quite new, and in good order.*

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

969 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions from THOS. HOWARD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 26th June, 1873, at noon, at his Residence, No. 13, Staunton Street,—

The whole of his Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Dining-room SUITE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Fine CUT-GLASS WARE, Elegant Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, PLATED-WARE, CUTLERY, BOOK-CASE, and some Valuable BOOKS, Gilt-framed MIRRORS, ORNAMENTS, FENDER and IRONS, Window CURTAINS, PICTURES, Bronze GASELIERS, Vestibule LAMPS, Brussels CARPETING, Stair CARPETING and RODS, Walnut Wood Drawing-room SUITE (English made), Card TABLE, TEA-POYS, Marble-top Side TABLES, Marble Enamelled CLOCK, VASES and SHADES; Walnut Cottage PIANO, by Langhott; WATER COLORS, LUSTRES, Music STAND; IRON BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES; Mahogany Dressing TABLE, Canton Blackwood Marble-top TABLES, Crystal BRACKETS, WARDROBES, COMMODE, SOFAS, LOUNGES, Rocking COT, Shanghai Bath TUB, PERAMBULATOR, LAMPS, SEDAN CHAIRS, FILTERS, Flower POTS, Kitchen UTENSILS, Washing MACHINE, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

961 Hongkong, 17th June, 1873.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that valuable Estate, the property of the Undersigned, situated at Spring Gardens, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on Queen's Road 100 feet, on Spring Gardens' Lane 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 557 feet; containing in all 55,940 square feet.

The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.

In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 30 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Ironlined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 8 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road. Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $986.27.

Also,

Their property at FOOCHOW, consisting of OFFICES, GODOWNS, and DWELLING HOUSE.

The Offices and Godowns are built on the Island of Changchow, below the bridge, with an extensive river frontage, and are in every respect well situated for business purposes.

The BUNGALOW occupies one of the most desirable sites on the Hill at Nantai, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, &c., Verandah all round the house. Out Houses attached, and a large Flower and Kitchen Garden.

For further particulars, apply to
BULL, PURDON & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 21st day of June, 1873, at noon, at No. 43, Wyndham Street,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, Pier GLASSES, Centre CARPETS, RUGS, Rep Covered SOFAS and CHAIRS, CLOCKS, Window CURTAINS and CORNICE, PICTURES, Kerosine CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES; Marble-top CHEST of DRAWERS, with GLASS; Marble-top WASHSTAND, Marble-top SIDEBOARD, FENDER and Fire IRONS, Cheval GLASS, &c., &c.

A PIANO, by Nutting, Addison & Co.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

952 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,) on

MONDAY,
the 23rd day of June, 1873, at noon, on board,
For account of whom it may concern,—

The Steamer "*MAUMEE,*"
(late U. S. Steam Gunboat), as she now stands, with her Engines, &c.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on the transfer of the vessel, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk upon the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

824 Hongkong, 26th May, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction on or about the 15th June, 1873,—

The German Barque
"SUWA,"
of 291 tons register.

The property of Messrs. KALTENBACH, ENGLER & Co., in Liquidation.

The vessel was built at Brake in 1853. She carries about 6,300 piculs, and has her full store of provisions on board.

For particulars, apply to
EUG. SANDNER, *Judicial Liquidator.*

1m 815 Saigon, 16th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of Private Sale,) on

WEDNESDAY,
the 16th July next,—

All that Valuable Real ESTATE, belonging to the late Firm of Messrs. BULL, PURDON & Co., comprising —

Large GODOWNS, with suitable OFFICES, Tea ROOM, Stone TREASURY, Compradore's OFFICE, HOUSE and GARDEN, situated on the Island of Chung Chow, near the small Bridge, and possessing a Water Frontage of about 170 feet.

Also,

The BUNGALOW, situated on the Hill, containing Dining and Drawing ROOMS, 3 Bed ROOMS, with the requisite KITCHENS, Boys' ROOMS, &c., and with Flower and Vegetable GARDENS, Croquet LAWN, &c., &c.

HEDGE & Co., *Auctioneers.*

848 Foochow, 23rd May, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. BREMNER, Esq., H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 20th August, 1873, at noon,—
H. M.'s Steamship
"*ZEBRA,*"

951 Tons, 200 Horse-power (nominal), in Hongkong Harbour—with Engines, Spare Gear, and Boilers; Masts and Yards; Two Anchors and Cables; One suit of Sails, &c.,—as she stands.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Naval Storekeeper.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The vessel to be at the purchaser's risk, with all faults and errors of description, on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Government Auctioneer.*

953 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

In the ESTATE *of* HENRY HAZARD HUDSON, *(Deceased.)*

ALL claims against the above Estate must be presented to the undersigned on or before the *27th August next*, or they will not be recognised; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

T. B. HEDGE,
F. SCHOENKE,
Executors of the above Estate.

tf 891 Foochow, 27th May, 1873.

THE CEBU COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $140,000 in 1,400 Shares of $100 each, $10 payable on allotment, and the remainder in monthly instalments of $10 each.

(750 Shares have already been subscribed.)

THIS Company is now being formed in Manila to purchase and work the rich coal mines known as the "Purrisima Concepcion" and "Principe Alfonso" in the Island of Cebu, one of the Philippines, under the auspices of the following Merchants:—

J. J. INCHAUSTI, of Messrs. Inchausti & Co.
FRANCO. REYES, of Messrs. Reyes & Co.
JONATHAN RUSSELL, of Messrs. Russell & Sturgis.
GEORGE H. PIERCE, of Messrs. Peel, Hubbell & Co.
ANTONIO DE AYALA.
JUAN JOSE MARCAIDA.
ZOYLO T. DE ADELCOA.

Prospectuses and forms of application, or any other particular, can be obtained from the undersigned.

REMEDIOS & Co., *Agents.*

1m 904 Hongkong, 6th June, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅓ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ... 3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ... 6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE present term of the above named Society, 1871-1873, determines on the 31st December next.

A General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Society's Offices on TUESDAY, the 1st July next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a Provisional Committee, who shall frame the Articles of Association, allot the Shares, and, generally, make all the arrangements necessary for the renewal of the Society.

Applications for Shares will in the meantime be received at the Society's Office from and after the 15th instant from Shareholders and others desirous of holding Shares in the new Society.

When a sufficient number of applications has been received and the Shares have been allotted by the Provisional Committee, a general meeting of the then Shareholders will be summoned to elect their own Directors, who will also undertake the conduct of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business.

It is proposed to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000 each, with $1,000 paid up.

It is likewise proposed to alter the Articles of Association, so as to provide for a continuous re-allotment of the Shares, by a Board of Directors, at the close of each financial year, in order to avoid the great inconvenience attendant upon re-forming the Society at the end of every three years, and likewise to enable the Directors to declare dividends yearly, or as often as the profits of the Society will permit of it.

Forms of Application for Shares, as subjoined, will be obtainable from the Secretary of the Society on and after the 15th instant, and also from the Society's Agents at the various ports.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. EDE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 9th June, 1873.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

GENTLEMEN,—

I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
Address.....

3m 910]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to 5th proximo, both days included.

A. NEWTON, *Manager.*

24d 933 Hongkong, 12th June, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th June proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

1m 875 Hongkong, 31st May, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

1m 874 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COAL TAR.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Surplus Tar made at these works during a period of one or two years.

The annual production is about 20,000 gallons.

Tenders should be sent in on or before the 28th inst.

Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

A. NEWTON, *Manager.*

25d 889 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

BONNETT & Co.

ARE now SELLING OFF from this date at

ENGLISH PRICES,

the whole of their STOCK, consisting of SILK MERCERY, MILLINERY, DRAPERY, HOSIERY, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SADDLERY, TOYS, UMBRELLAS, and a variety of other GOODS.

1m 820 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 and 40, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1631? HONGKONG. (Sept. 15

SWATOW.

STEAM-TUG *ORPHAN.*

THE new and powerful Steam-tug *ORPHAN*, Captain MCCASLIN, is now open to tow vessels to or from sea, on reasonable terms.

FREWIN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 603 Swatow, 15th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ⅛ per cent:
Not exceeding..... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September 1869.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI,

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HANKOW *and* TIENTSIN.)

THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer

"CRAIGFORTH"

will be despatched for the above port THIS AFTERNOON, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co., *Agents.*

962 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 963 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY,

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

in addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs.	J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	"	QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	"	WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	"	WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	"	RIDGE & Co.
Ningpo	"	KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	"	HALL & HOLTZ.
"	"	KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki		THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka		THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama		Messrs. DANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"		Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs.	J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon	"	M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore		*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta		*Englishman* Office.
London	Mr.	F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	"	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs.	THÜNNER & Co.
"		BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr.	L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs.	S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.
Chefoo and Newchwang	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18TH, 1873.

PROBABLY one of the most satisfactory features which has of late become prominent in connection with trade with the East, is the steady development of the crop of Indian Teas. It is little over ten years ago that these Teas were looked upon as something quite outside the regular Tea business, but from small beginnings the trade has gradually increased, and the Indian Teas now form an important element in the Home Trade. Not only so, but they are, according to good authorities, rapidly coming into favour, and commanding considerable support on the part of the public. They appear to be patronised chiefly on account of their strength and body, and to some extent have influenced the public taste so that the above-named qualities are looked upon as of more importance than the flavours, which have hitherto been of so much importance, and which to the present day command considerable attention.

In most places, the rising up of a rival market would be looked upon as a fact calling rather for deprecation than congratulation. But such are the peculiarities of the China Trade, that a rivalry of this description is rather an advantage than otherwise. It will serve to keep the demands of the native Chinese merchants within something verging upon reasonable limits. So long as they have a complete monopoly of the trade in Teas, they can almost demand any price they please. Teas must be had at home, and if Teas can only be procured from China, there is in the nature of things scarcely any limit to the amount which may be asked for them. If, however, there be another country producing Tea in considerable quantities, a check must of necessity be placed upon the ability of the Chinese to demand their own prices. They will find that they are not as hitherto the indispensable purveyors of an article of great European necessity, and in one form or another—either more directly or less directly—they will be made to feel that there must be some limit to their demands.

It is clear that this change must redound to the advantage of the foreigner, both here and at home. The merchants in China will be able to demonstrate to the Chinese dealers that prices of Teas must depend upon something besides what it may happen to suit the Chinese to demand. This must of necessity be done in one form or another. Probably no direct mention will be made of the fact, but the bids which will be made for Chinese Teas will become more within reasonable limits when Indian Teas become a larger and more generally recognised part of the stock at home, and will from their comparatively low prices come into competition with the exorbitantly priced Teas now sent from the Celestial Empire.

In another point of view, the increased cultivation of Teas in India is a very satisfactory feature. Not only will it place Great Britain in a position to obtain one of the chief articles of consumption among the large masses from one of her own dependencies, but it may be hoped that Tea cultivation will, as time progresses, gradually supersede the cultivation of Opium. It may not be impossible, as the cultivation of Tea increases, for the Indian Government to place an Export duty upon it, such as will yield a large revenue; and if anything which will compare with the sums obtained from the Opium monopoly can be levied, it is clear that a great gain will be secured by India producing an article of consumption which is in large demand at home. The day may yet come when we shall become independent of China in two distinct ways—that is, when we shall no longer require to sell to her a drug which, even if it is not pernicious, is vociferously declared to be so by the Chinese, and shall be able to procure perhaps the only article for which we are now absolutely dependent upon the Celestial Empire, from our own dependencies. The above would doubtless be a peculiar solution of the difficulties connected both with Tea and Opium; but it seems by no means an improbable one to come about in the course of time.

The steamer *Luzon* arrived at Shanghai on the 16th inst.

On the morning of Thursday, 29th May, at 2.45 a.m., one of the men on board the *Onward*, which has just arrived, came aft and jumped overboard, taking one of the chairs with him. While the boat was away in search of him, it was found out that the Serang had been murdered. As soon as the man was taken on board, he was accused of the crime, and confessed it, giving no reason for so doing. He was immediately put in irons.

Messrs. A. G. Hogg & Co.'s Saigon Circular, of the 12th instant, states:—Since the date of our last Circular a moderate business has been done in Rice, and within the past week a demand for grain has set in for Java. The decline in price, predicted in our last, has taken place, and to-day round grain is worth $1.04, cargo $1.02. Shipments on a moderate scale have been made to China, and notwithstanding advices of a discouraging nature, Chinese are continuing to ship to Hongkong and Coast ports. For Java, the amount exported to date is moderate. The total export of Rice from 15th May to 12th June, 1873, is 2,404,622 piculs, against 2,744,471 piculs for the same period of 1872.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

June 17th.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

KWOK-A-SAM *v.* J. W. BELCHER.—The plaintiff, an Amah, claimed $6, as wages. The defendant refused payment, on account of her leaving without giving warning. She left on the morning of the 1st June, and the wages claimed were for May. Defendant said when she left the children were sick, and it was a very hard case.

Plaintiff said that defendant had assaulted her, and his wife had told her she could go away and that there was another Amah present when she went.

Defendant said this was entirely false.

His Honour considered that, as the work for the period had been done, he should give a decree for the amount. He suggested that the other matter was properly one for the Police Court.

A. HUNT *v.* DANGEBHOY.—This was a claim for $3.13, for goods sold and delivered. Defendant said he had received some goods, but had paid for all he had. He produced a long written memorandum, a galley pot and an old prescription, in support of his contention. The books of Messrs. Hunt & Co. showed that the goods had been supplied to him. Judgment was given for the amount, and his Honor said to defendant, he did not believe a word he said, and were it not for one entry in the plaintiff's books, which he was unable to explain, he would have sent him to gaol.

MAK-KONG *v.* WONG KING-FOO.—Claim for $71, money lent, and interest on $70. The plaintiff stated in reply to the Court, that the interest had been agreed upon. Defendant did not appear. Judgment was given for the amount claimed.

FUNG-YUNG *v.* CHEONG-HOEY-WUN.—Claim for $475, for money lent, with interest, less $25 paid. Defendant did not appear, and judgment was given for the amount claimed.

J. L. BRITTO *v.* A. J. MARQUES.—Claim for $7.65, for goods supplied. Defendant did not appear. Judgment for plaintiff.

WOO-YEN-SUN *v.* LEE-A-CHOY.—Claim for $50, for damages. The plaintiff was master of the Yan-hing shop, and claimed the above amount for being wrongfully given into custody by defendant. He stated defendant is a neighbour of his, and on the 8th June she was creating a disturbance in the street, and he tried to pacify her, and told her to go elsewhere. Defendant came into the shop, and seized hold of an earthenware pot, and threw it at him. He resisted, and she called a police constable, and he was arrested and brought before Mr. May next day, and the charge was dismissed. There was a large crowd, much excitement, and plaintiff was taken hold of by the breast of the coat by the defendant, and dragged to her shop.

An old Chinaman, clerk in the shop, corroborated the above evidence. He did not see plaintiff given into custody.

Sikh police constable No. 475 stated that there was a great disturbance. He saw plaintiff running off, and the defendant, who was crying, gave him into custody. He could not understand what defendant said. The plaintiff was bailed out, and next day brought before Mr. May, when the defendant in this case (complainant in the Police Court) did not appear, and he was discharged.

Defendant said the plaintiff used to quarrel with her, and she was passing his shop and got angry, and the disturbance thus arose. She was crying because the plaintiff beat her.

His Honor here asked the police constable whether he would have taken the man in charge if the woman had not told him to do so; and the constable answered in the negative.

In reply to a question from his Honor, witness said her reason for giving him in charge was that she could not fight with him. He struck her with the hook of the steelyard.

His Honor enquired why she did not go up the next morning to make the charge.

Witness said plaintiff's partner came to her, and begged her not to go on with the charge.

Two men were called on, who said they were partners of plaintiff's father, and had gone together to the defendant to induce her to withdraw the charge.

An old gentleman, the plaintiff's father, here appeared, and said he had not ordered the other men to endeavour to conciliate matters.

Some further evidence being taken, it appeared that the defendant had some blood on her face when the plaintiff was arrested; and, taking all the circumstances into consideration, his Honor decided to give judgment for the defendant.

CHU-A-SUM *v.* WONG-CHOW-KG.—Claim for $36.50, for money lent.—Defendant admitted that the money was due, but claimed it was due to the husband, Kwok-auéz-ming, not to the the plaintiff. Plaintiff, however, it appeared, was the "second wife." She said she had lent the money, which was her own.

Defendant asked whether the plaintiff had not lent the money, taking his girls as a pledge. This plaintiff denied.

Defendant then went into the box, and stated he was master of a cargo-boat, and he borrowed the money, depositing his girls as security. One of them had come back. He said he had never received more than $20. In reply to the plaintiff, he said the matter concerning the two girls had been before the Registrar-General.

According to plaintiff, the amount had been lent in three different sums.

Mr. McBean, bailiff of the Court, said he served the summons on the defendant. His boat was No. 1,928. Witness asked for the master, and defendant said he was master, and in reply to a question whether he owed any money, he said he owed a party $20, and witness then asked whether he owed any one else money. His reply was, even if he did, it was unlikely both would sue him at the same time.

The case was then adjourned.

HUNT *v.* G. DA SILVEIRA.—Claim for $2.25, for goods sold and delivered. Defendant did not appear. Judgment for amount claimed.

G. DUBOST *v.* G. W. STYLES.—Mr. Chastel appeared, holding a power of attorney for Mr. Dubost. The claim was for $70.50, goods supplied. Defendant did not appear. Judgment for the amount claimed.

W. THOMPSON *v.* J. O. PRIOR.—Claim for $13.25, for goods supplied. Defendant did not appear. Judgment for amount claimed.

KWOK-A-SHING *v.* WONG-KENG-WOO.—Plaintiff claimed $12.90. The Chinaman on whom the summons was served appeared to be the wrong man. He stated defendant had gone to Macao; and that the summons had been given to the son of the defendant—therefore defendant must know of the matter. Defendant was expected back in a week.

His Honor entered judgment for the amount, but would stay execution for a week.

THIEL *v.* WILKINSON.—This case came forward again, the plaintiff stating that the horse box had not been given up. Judgment was given for $52.35, and an application was to be made for the box, which was to be given up immediately.

Mr. Toller appeared later, and asked if the costs in Thiel *v.* Wilkinson would follow the judgment. His Honor refused to allow them, as the claim had been made for the value of the hay, &c., here, instead of at Sydney, and largely exceeded the amount granted.

SAM-SING *v.* J. O. PRIOR.—Claim for $120, balance of money lent on a promissory note. The amount lent was $100, and it had run for 16 months at $5 per month interest, $60 having been paid on account. Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff. Judgment given for the amount claimed.

CASSAMBHOY *v.* SAM-SING.—This was a claim for $3, for goods delivered to defendant's wife. Defendant, a remarkably tall Sikh, appeared with a necklace of gold coins around his neck; and pleaded that defendant had never told him his wife got the goods, and had never asked him for the money. The wife was produced, and declared that she had never had the goods in question.

A coolie was called by plaintiff as a witness, and testified that he had measured out and supplied the goods two years and eleven months ago.

His Honor enquired why plaintiff had not sued before.

He said that he was a poor man, and was put off from time to time.

The witness produced a book, in which appeared a memorandum of the sales.

It appeared at this stage that the woman was not married at the time the goods were said to have been sold, and his Honor said the parties ought to have been joined.

The lady then went into the box, and declared she was the lawful wife of the defendant.

His Honour said he was in a position to give judgment for defendant because the plaintiff had not joined the husband and wife, and should do so on that ground, but he was also influenced in deciding by a case for $3 having been left over for the space of nearly three years.

PANG-A-CHANG *v.* BJOBLING.—Plaintiff claimed $10, wages from 9th May to 9th June, $8, and $2 on the previous month. Defendant said he had paid the whole of the wages with the exception of $2, and this he would pay if the account of his wardrobe were given.

Adjourned till next Tuesday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

June 17th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

WATCHMAN TO GAMBLERS.

Ho-a-hung, a Chinese, was charged by European constable No. 38, with acting as watchman to a gang of street gamblers, in Market-street, Taipingshan, at 4 p.m. on the 16th inst. Complainant stated that the defendant was servant to some Portuguese in the locality, and defendant was standing by the lamp at the top of the steps, at the foot of which a gang of gamblers were in full play. On his approach the defendant waved an umbrella, and cried out "He-low," when the whole of the gamblers ran away.

Defendant was fined in the sum of $5, in default 14 days' hard labor.

NO PASS.

Chun-a-chee, an old offender, was charged by Wong-a-sing, P.C. 263, with being out at 10 p.m. in East-street, without a pass.

Inspector Gair said the defendant had been gaol on several occasions, the last time was for pocket picking. The defendant admitted having been in gaol twice. He said he had been sent out to get a doctor, but this from inquiry he found to be untrue.

P. C. 263 said he was sent to defendant's brother to ascertain the truthfulness of this tale, and found it to be all false, the brother alleging he went out to purchase sugar.

Defendant could say nothing for himself, except that he could get no employment in consequence of his having been in gaol. He had a sister who held a situation, as an inmate in a brothel, and on her earnings he was living, as he could not get any employment in the colony. He wanted to go to his native place.

Defendant was accordingly sent thither.

A HARD CASE.

Inspector Gair charged a man named Charles Martin, with being a destitute, stating that last night, 16th instant, defendant came and said he was a destitute, in consequence of having fallen asleep on the seats at the Cricket Ground, and lost 200 rupees out of his pocket.

Defendant said he was an engine driver and mechanical fitter. Inducements led him to leave Calcutta on the 23rd May in the steamer *Japan*, to proceed to Yokohama, with a view of getting something better on the railroads opening up there. He landed in this colony on the 10th instant, as the steamer did not proceed further North, and was going to take the next steamer North. He took a walk to hear the band play on Friday evening, on the green, and sat down on the stone seats and went off to sleep. When he awoke, some time after, he found that two hundred rupees in notes had been extracted out of his pocket; consequently that being all he was possessed of, he was now a destitute. He paid for his passage to this port forty rupees, as a deck passenger, and had now no means of proceeding on to Yokohama, or procuring food for the present. He was willing to work his passage to the best of his ability. He had never been to sea to work before, though he had done a little work on a river steamer, but he would be only too willing to do all in his power to work a passage to Yokohama, where he had no doubt he would get employment. The notes belonged to the Calcutta bank, but unfortunately he did not know their numbers, to enable him to stop payment. They were paid to him by the Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Defendant was told that he would be provided with a daily allowance enough to keep him alive, and he was to exert himself to find means of getting to Yokohama. He could sleep at the charge-room. Defendant thanked his Worship.

A DESPERATE CHARCTER.

European constable No. 54 charged a big Chinaman named Kwok-a-chew, with being out at 2.30 a.m. on the 17th instant, without a pass or light.

Complainant said he was in the Queen's Road West, when he saw the defendant sneaking about in a suspicious manner, and he went up to him to try to catch hold of him, when he made a sudden dart down Morrison-street. He gave chase and came up to him, and was in the act of grasping his queue, when the defendant suddenly swung himself round and dealt him a severe blow with his fist on the back of his neck, which stunned him for a time, and he made to give another blow, but he warded that off, and attempted to seize defendant again, when he made a sudden dart and was off. He gave chase, and came up to him, and this time he caught him by the neck; defendant kicked and fought, and did his best to deal him several blows, when a Chinese lukong, No 236, came up to assist him. The defendant then dealt the lukong a severe blow in the face, and it was with great difficulty that they secured him and brought him to the station.

Chinese constable No. 236 corroborated the evidence of P.C. No. 54.

Defendant could not account for his being out at the unseasonable hour.

Inspector Gair said defendant was recognised as an old offender, but the case could not be found yet. The defendant admitted having been in gaol on one occasion for 12 months.

The case was then remanded to Thursday next, for the purpose of hunting up his previous crimes.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Mrs. Pereira, residing at Wanchi, summoned Mrs. George Snelling, for abusing her on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., and throwing empty bottles in the window, and defaming her character, tending to a breach of the peace.

Mr. Toller appeared for the complainant, and stated that this was one of those neighbourly quarrels of frequent occurrence. The defendant was a hot-tempered woman, and was one of those who indulged in throwing empty bottles, and vented her spite in abusive language, and giving continual annoyance. His client wanted to live peaceably, and did not want to be annoyed, and wished the defendant to be bound over to keep the peace.

Mrs. Pereira, sworn, stated she is a widow lady, and resided next door to defendant, where there is a passage between; has been living there for some three months. On the 11th inst. she removed a broken piece of board, her property, used as a stepping board over the side channel, and placed a stone in its stead. The defendant abused her, called her a thief, and she told her the property was her own, and the defendant wanted to take the stone away, and a police constable came, and defendant ordered him to remove the stone, and he refused. She removed it herself, and abused her dreadfully. Complainant asked the constable whether he would be a witness. On the 13th instant he placed a stone at her door from the back, so as to enable her to step out of the rain into her house, clean. The defendant sent her servant to ask her what she paid for the stones, and she persistently refused to speak. This aggravated the defendant, and she called across to her, and said she was a thief, and a mistress of prostitutes, one who did business in Taipingshan, and she having two daughters unmarried, said they were her inmates, she the mistress, and she let gentlemen at night into the house. That night the defendant threw bottles into her window, and said she did not care about going to Court, as she had plenty of money to pay all expenses. She was also abused on the 12th, the day previous.

Defendant denied the charge, and said that when she took over the house from Mr. Speechly there was a bridge of planking across the side channel, which Mr. Speechly put there, and the defendant took it away and filled the side channel with stones, so as to stop the water course, and in the passage way between her house and complainant's a great number of stones had been placed, so as to destroy the road, the rain washing against them and causing holes and pools. She spoke to her about it, but she called her a fool. Her husband spoke to her about it, and got some of the stones removed, but now he has taken passage to England. She was all alone, and the complainant takes advantage of it and has completely blocked the passage and side channel. She did not want to have anything to say to the complainant, she wanted peace and quietness; she had lived for some years at the Mosque, and never had any disturbance.

Mr. May told both defendant and complainant that had the disturbance been of greater extent he would have called on them to be bound over to keep the peace, but as it was trivial, he would discharge the defendant, and trusted they would keep to their premises, and away from each other, and not come up with any more such tales.

Defendant was discharged.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.

The Acting Registrar-General summoned Kwok-muk-tong, shroff in the Wing-kee coal shop, Hing-loong-street, for giving false information at the Registrar-General's office.

Mr. Brereton appeared for the defendant.

Wong-a-ki, declared, said he summoned the defendant under Section XVIII., Ordinance 7 of 1872. On the 10th June the defendant came to the office to register the birth of a child, and presented a paper, the same produced. He read the paper, and saw that the mother's name was omitted, and the profession of the father was also omitted. He asked who was the mother, and he said Ng-a-wan, and he was the father, his profession was master of the Wing-kee coal shop. A shroff in his office, a friend of defendant's, said to him, "Your child is not a month old yet," and defendant said "No, it is not." On the red paper produced it was said the birth of the child occurred on the 16th May. After this he asked defendant to sign the book, and he went away, after doing so. After he had gone he recollected having been informed that a birth occurred on the 6th May, in Gutzlaff-street, consequently he sent messengers to ascertain the facts, and doubting the truthfulness of what they said on their return, he informed Mr. Tonnochy, who asked who was the owner of the house, and he found out it was a woman named Ng-a-quei. She was sent for, and she knew nothing about the matter, and she was sent back to find out, but she never returned. On the 14th, at 12.30 p.m., Chun-sui-nam, the compradore at Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., came by request of Mr. Tonnochy, and he was brought into his office by Mr. Tonnochy, and from what he said he asked Mr. Tonnochy whether he wanted a summons now, and Mr. Tonnochy said "Yes." Mr. Chun-sui-ngan paid one dollar fee, being asked because the birth had not been registered before 15 days.

In answer to Mr. Brereton, witness said he knew the master of the Wing-kee coal shop, but he did not know his name. He knew him to be a wealthy man; did not know the respectability of the defendant. The defendant handed the red paper to him without saying anything. The shroff of his office asked defendant the questions in his presence. Chun-sui-nam came into his office with Mr. Tonnochy, and said he was sent by the defendant to pay $1. After Mr. Tonnochy had gone out of the office, the man, Chun-sui-nam, said he had come to rectify a mistake made by defendant in the birth of the child being on the 6th. The red paper purported to give the birth of the child on the 16th May at No. 4, Gutzlaff-street. He asked the defendant whether those particulars were true, and he said yes. He did not recollect at the time there was a birth on the 6th at the house, but after the defendant had gone, the sight of the messenger in the office brought to his recollection the previous knowledge he had, and it was from Mr. Tonnochy's advice he sent to No. 4, Gutzlaff-street. He also spoke to the shroff, the defendant's friend, to tell him he had better come and make a correction. He is in the habit of sending to the house where the birth took place for information; sometimes the mothers comes themselves; he in general sends to the house of the husband, but in the event of the husband being away he sent to the wife's house.

Mr. Brereton—In this case you sent to the wife's house, when the husband was in the Colony.

Witness.—Yes.

Yeong-a-chow, shroff in the Registrar-General's office, declared, said his desk was in the same office as the last witness. The defendant came into the office and said he wanted to registrar the birth of his child. He asked where to go, and he showed him the last witness, taking him across the room. The defendant had a piece of red paper. He then went back to his seat. He did not know the contents nor did he hear what was said. The defendant, after he was finished, as he passed him bid him good morning. On the next day, the 11th instant, he heard last witness say that defendant had made a wrong statement in his information about the birth, and said to him, "Your friend has made a wrong statement about the birth," and he made answer to him, "If so, you had better send for him to make a correction. His house is only in Endicott-street, named the Wing-kee," and he made no answer.

In answer to Mr. Brereton, witness said he was in the same office, some distance off, at his accounts, when defendant came, and could not hear what was said. On the 12th instant Chun-sui-nam came and paid $1; it was paid him by Chun-sui-nan, for not registering within a month.

In answer to Mr. Wong-a-ki, witness said he did not recollect asking the defendant whether the birth occurred within a month, but after defendant had gone, he hearing that defendant had made a wrong statement, he said to a messenger named Chun-a-sui, "You know where Muk-a-tong lives; you go and tell him to come back." It was himself who sent, and not last witness.

Leung-a-chik, declared, said he is a messenger at the Registrar-General's office. On the 23rd May he was sent to No. 4, Gutzlaff-street, to make enquiries there. The first witness said, "If you have any friend in that direction you can get what information you can on the subject." That night he went to the theatre, and somebody there told him there was a child born there; after this, and said it was three days after he went to the theatre, and he told Wong-a-ki that he had been informed the child was born on the 6th May. On the same day, the defendant came to the office to registrar the birth of a child, and after he was gone he heard first witness say that he must go and make enquiries about the birth of the child himself. Witness knew whose child he had been making enquiry about, that the father of the child lived in Endicott-lane, and was master of the Wing-kee shop, and his wife lived at No. 4, Gutzlaff-street. He saw the paper brought by the defendant to the office.

In answer to Mr. Brereton, witness said he told first witness that the father of the child was master of the Wing-kee shop. It was only on one occasion that he told first witness that the birth of the child at No. 4, Gutzlaff-street, occured on the 6th May.

In answer to Wong-a-ki, witness said he did draw his attention on the 10th instant, and seeing the paper, say, "Why this is the father of the child born at No. 4, Gutzlaff-street."

Chun-sui-nam, compradore to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., said he remembered going to the Registrar-General's office on the 18th on his own account, and after finishing his business with Mr. Tonnochy, he spoke to him about the birth of a child belonging to the defendant, and asked what the fine was for registering after a month, and was told $1. He then asked what the results of incorrect information were, and was told it would have to be sent to the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. C. C. Smith, and doubtless to the Magistrate. He said it was a mistake, and could not be helped. He then went with Mr. Tonnochy to the office of the first witness.

In answer to Mr. Brereton, witness said that he went to defendant's shop on a day previous, and defendant said a person had come to him and said that he had given a wrong statement in reference to the birth of his child, and asked what he should do, and he said it was better at once to get it corrected in an open way, and told him he was going to the Registrar-General's office, and he would ask Mr. Tonnochy about it. The defendant said to him, "You pay the dollar, and see Mr. Tonnochy about it." He did so, and paid $1. Did not give any apology, only asked what could be done. The defendant did say the error doubtless came about by his writing six for sixteen. He formerly was one of the trustees of the Tung-wa Hospital, was the treasurer, his name is in the Ordinance. He is a man of property, and is looked on by the Chinese as a good man; did not know that the Chinese considered him as one of the head men. He was one who formed deputations to the Governor and to the Registrar-General's office.

Mr. Brereton said he knew the witness to be one of the most respectable men in the colony; one who always respected the English law, and did all in his power to have it obeyed.

Witness said he had known the defendant for over 13 years, as a most respectable man. On the day he went to Mr. Tonnochy's office, and after he had paid the $1, he said to the first witness, "When any women come you will please instruct them in the law, as none of them know any, and a very few men know any either." He was not well versed in it himself. The first witness said that the defendant was very impudent, and he must get him punished. He said to him, "If he has offended you, he is willing to come and apologise." The first witness got very angry, and thrust down a piece of red paper, saying, "Look at that." He gave him a little advice, saying he was young, and should be careful how he acted, as many eyes were on him. He could not tell why he got angry.

Mr. May.—Then you went to be peacemaker, and raised a storm.

Mr. Tonnochy gave evidence of having given instructions to have the case brought forward. He had seen instances where attempts had been made to save a dollar, but he did not believe this was done in this instance, but seeing that a statement in writing had been made, and facts were another, he had the case brought forward.

Mr. Brereton summed up the case, remarking that the defendant should be discharged, as he could not be punished under that ordinance, and asked that Wong-a-ki, the first witness in the case, be punished under Ordinance 5 of 1850, as under the Section 10 of 1862, he is punishable. Again, the ordinance for registration of births and deaths provides that enquiry should only be made at the house of the mother, and the mother only should appear when the husband is sick or away from the Colony. In this instance the first witness sent to defendant's wife, knowing defendant was in the colony, this he did for purposes best known to himself. Another thing, defendant never had the entries entered in the book, if any were made, read to him before he signed them.

First witness, recalled, said the entry was made both in English and Chinese, and was always read to them.

Mr. Brereton denied this, and said it was not read, although it was compulsory for him to do so.

Kwok-sing-cheong, called for the defence, said he was a wood-carver, and he has registered the birth of a child, the entry was made in the book by the first witness, and he signed it; it was never read to him.

Mr. Brereton said he could call a host of witnesses who could prove that it is not the rule to read the entries.

The shroff of the Registrar-General's office, recalled, said when any person come to register the birth or death, first witness wrote down on a slip of paper all the particulars; it is entered in the book, and the applicant is asked to sign it. He never saw, or heard, that it was read out.

Mr. May said that he would give the benefit of the doubt to defendant, and discharge him.

Defendant was discharged accordingly.

Mr. Brereton asked to have the first witness punished under Section X., Ordinance 6, of 1872, and fined $50, and if his Worship thought he had maliciously brought the case, not in evidence with Ordinance 5 of 1850, to punish him in that, as there were several witnesses to prove that his statement, that he at all times read the entires, were false.

This application was put back till after the following case.

Defendant could not explain how he came to make the false statements.

INSOLENCE IN A PUBLIC OFFICE.

Wong-a-ki, clerk at the Registrar-General's office, summoned Chun-sui-nam, compradore to Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., for behaving in a disorderly manner at the Registrar-General's office, and using language towards the complainant calculated to obstruct him in the discharge of his duties, and to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr. Brereton also appeared for defendant in this case.

Wong-a-ki, sworn, stated on the 14th instant the defendant came into his office, accompanied by Mr. Tonnochy, and paid $1 fine. After Mr. Tonnochy left, the defendant said he came to pay $1 for the breach of ordinance by the defendant in the last case, named Muk-tong. He then said, "You are exerting yourself too much in bringing up Chinese woman to the Police-court," adding that a tenth of his exertions amongst the Chinese would be sufficient, and he should exert himself a little more amongst the Europeans, as he always does. He then said, "You are continually acting with impropriety in summoning Chinese women." He answered him he could not help it, as the ordinance was very strict, and said he would show it to him. The defendant then raised his voice, and said in Chinese, "Oh, he knew the law, it was not essential." He then said, "Are you going to summon the man?" and remarked, "Oh, all-right, it is only a matter of a few dollars, and if it was ever so many he could pay," and he then left the office, waving his hand, saying, "Go on, charge him; go on, summons him."

In answer to Mr. Brereton, witness said that his saying he was acting with impropriety was likely to cause a breach of the peace. He did not get angry. He did not feel inclined to knock defendant down. He was 22 years of age. Did not consider his way of speaking was a little piece of advice, even if he was older he had no right to speak to him in that way in his office.

Mr. May asked what gave defendant the authority to think he had a right to go into the complainant's office and give him advice, he being a government officer.

Mr. Brereton admitted that it was not right, still there was nothing in accordance with Section XIII., Ordinance 14 of 1845, calculated to cause a breach of the peace, and he would ask that defendant be discharged on this witness's evidence.

Mr. May did not think he would be justified in doing that, considering that defendant went to a Government office to administer Chinese advice to a Government officer.

Ching-a-wan, declared, said he was a clerk at the Registrar-General's office. On the 14th inst. he saw the defendant in the office, and heard him say that complainant gave the Chinese women a great deal of trouble by summoning them so often to the Court.

To Mr. Brereton.—The complainant did, on occasions, when required, send for the women to explain erroneous statements. The defendant spoke in a loud tone to complainant; could not say that he spoke angrily; could not say that the Chinese looked up to defendant as a head man. Had not seen defendant in the office often.

Mr. Brereton contended that no insulting language was used; nothing was said or done to cause a breach of the peace, for all the sensitiveness of the Chinese regarding their women. The defendant was a respectable man, and one who was looked up to at one of the head and leading men amongst the Chinese. He, with How-a-sik and Ho-nam, were some of those who were continually laying their views before the Governor and the Registrar-General, and he would ask his Worship to consider that the complainant was already convicted of telling falsehoods.

Cheong-a-leong, chief clerk in the Registrar-General's office for births and deaths, said that he saw the defendant in the office, having come in with Mr. Tonnochy. He heard the defendant say to the complainant that he was exerting himself a little too much, adding, "We are Chinese, and seven-tenths of these exertions would be sufficient. He did not hear the defendant say anything about women." He did not consider that defendant was insolent, he only looked on it as a little advice. If defendant came to him and used the words, he would not think he was insulted in his office. The defendant spoke in his soft, mild way of speaking—a way he always spoke in.

Mr. May said even if it was not proved that defendant made use of language calculated to cause a breach of the peace, the defendant did wrong in going to a Government office to administer advice to a Government officer. He would, however, discharge him, with this intimation.

The complainant, Wong-a-ki, clerk at the Registrar-General's was then arraigned by request of Mr. Brereton, under Section X., Ordinance 6 of 1862, and Ordinance 5 of 1850, for wilfully giving false testimony, and was fined $10.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

June 17th.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

THE "BRILLIANT."

Chas. Newman, master of the British bark *Brilliant*, charged W. Teats, chief mate, with neglect of duty, and using threatening language towards him on the 17th instant, but the case broke down for want of evidence.

THE "GLENROY."

John Patton, chief mate of the British steamer *Glenroy*, charged three firemen and one seaman belonging to the steamer, with being drunk and unfit for duty on the 16th instant.

Defendants admitted that they had been drinking, but denied that they were drunk, and were ordered to forfeit two days' pay.

THE "JAMES SHEPHERD."

W. C. Madden, master of the British ship *James Shepherd*, charged J. Sullivan and A. Waters, seamen of that ship, with going on shore without leave on the 16th instant.

Defendants were sent to four days' hard labor each.

THE "DANUBE."

Alfred Clanchy, chief mate of the British steamer *Danube*, charged F. Wight, seaman of that steamer, with broaching cargo on the 16th instant.

Defendant denied the charge, and was discharged with a caution.

A QUESTION FOR THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Is the Hongkong Debating Society still in existence?—and if so, I would beg to propose a subject for debate, which I feel sure ought to call forth quite as much energy as the debate on the "Coolie Traffic."

It is "Whether there is not urgent necessity for *action* on the Water Supply (?) of Hongkong."

Yours truly,
DRY.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1873.

A GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I should like to be enlightened on the advantages accruing from the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company. If you have goods coming to your consignment by a vessel discharging at the Pier, you usually have to send your coolies several times a long way out of town to obtain delivery—if fortunately your goods have not by mistake been forwarded on to another place, which happens as often with the Pier Company as before, when ships were discharging into boats.

The inconvenience to the public is particularly great in the case of the French mail steamers discharging there, because they bring many small parcels of goods for many different consignees. The only parties who may derive an advantage from this institution, are, I think, the owners of steamers, because the discharging and loading can be effected with more dispatch at the Pier than before, though even this cannot be of much importance, considering the comparatively small number of vessels which avail of it, but it appears to me the interests of the public i.e., the consignees, should be first consulted.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
A. B.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1873.

THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLI'S LITERARY REMAINS.

The supplement of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 16th of April has an article upon Swinburne's "Byron," and detailed quotations from the preface of the new editor, in which the hope is expressed that "something at once new and true" may one day be brought to light concerning Byron's life. "However, this, like much else besides, lies in the lap of the gods, and especially in the lap of one goddess, who still treads the earth. Till she speaks we cannot guess what she may have to say." To this phrase the editor adds: "Countess Guiccioli has died meanwhile without divulging anything." Now (says Mr. Karl Hillebrand, writing to us from Florence), I have had the privilege of looking through the whole of the extremely valuable manuscript collection left by the Countess, which is still in the possession of her family. It contains, besides the MS. of a work on "Byron's Stay in Italy," by the Countess, which is full of unpublished letters and contemporary notices, a quantity of Lord Byron's autograph manuscripts (for instance, of "Marino Faliero," several cantos of "Don Juan," "Dante's Prophecy," &c.), and, what is a good deal more important, an extensive correspondence, dating from 1820 to 1823, which, however, is hardly adapted for publication.

DARING ESCAPE OF COMMUNISTS.

Seven Communists recently broke loose from the military prison at Bouges, and one of the number, named Laurent F. Gagneur, a petty officer of the regular army, has related to a correspondent of the *Daily News* how they accomplished this feat. Gagneur succeeded in detaching a bit of iron from a pipe that ran through the dormitory, and another stronger piece of iron that served to consolidate two benches. In the sole of his boot he had previously hid a small file; and, with the assistance of these instruments, he determined, together with six other fellow prisoners, to effect his escape. On the morning selected for this purpose the gaoler opened the dormitory door, so as to allow the prisoners access to the yard reserved for exercise. Here there was an old door opening on to the street, which had been used by the prison functionaries as a short way to the sub-prefecture, telegraph-office, and mairie, which were just opposite. In a few moments Gagneur, who had formerly worked as a locksmith, picked the lock, and the prisoners stood in the street. With the utmost precaution they crept forward, and succeeded in passing unobserved by the sentinel who watched over the public buildings. At the earliest opportunity the prisoners separated, each taking a different way, Gagneur having selected the road that led to Paris. But he had hardly proceeded any distance when he noticed two gendarmes in hot pursuit. On his left there was a saw-pit, then a brook, and beyond a private estate and park. Quickly leaping over all

THE MONEY MARKET.

For some weeks to come the *Bullionist* thinks the tendency should be for money to again divert to London, and rates will probably continue easy, as there is no foreign gold complication in prospect. The New York money market is gradually extricating itself from the control of speculators, and there is expected to shortly commence the usual shipments of specie from America to Europe. The *Money Market Review* thinks the easier appearance of the market leaves increased room to anticipate that the next month may possibly be passed over without a further advance in the rate. But the present position of the Bank, showing as it does no improvement, necessitates much caution in anticipations respecting the future. Should any withdrawals for exports take place, coupled with the home drain which is to be looked for in May, the reserve of the Bank would be still further diminished, and such a movement would almost inevitably lead to a raising of the rate. On the other hand, the supplies of gold to be looked for next month do not, as far as is at present known, exceed some £430,000, of which £300,000 is not due until the 19th proximo. The rapid improvement in the American exchange is a favourable feature of the greatest importance, and it is to be now hoped that our usual supplies of specie from that source will not fall far short of their ordinary amount. Nevertheless, remittances of gold from that country can hardly be expected to arrive until late in May.—*Public Opinion, May 3rd.*

A GLOOMY HONEYMOON.

Those who attend wedding rejoicings should always bear in mind that there is danger of the bride or bridegroom, or both, becoming suddenly indignant at the noise and fuss made on these occasions and "running amuck" at the assembled guests with lamentable results. A very painful sensation has been caused in Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, by an occurrence which lately took place at the marriage of an old lady with an old gentleman of that place. It seems that on the arrival of the newly-married couple at their home, they were greeted with a musical reception by the youths and maidens of the community, and it was generally supposed that this welcome afforded those whom it was intended to honour the utmost gratification. This unhappily erroneous idea was strengthened by the sudden appearance of the aged bride at the door of the house, attired in her bridal garments, with a five-dollar note in her hand, which she pressed for acceptance on the youthful merry-makers, in order, as she considerately explained, that they might procure those refreshments which she felt convinced they sadly needed. Three young men, with modest gratitude, approached to receive the gift, when, to the consternation of all present, they were greeted, not with a shower of greenbacks, but a plentiful deluge of sulphuric acid. One of the unhappy youths has in consequence of this rash act on the part of the bride lost both his eyes, and his life is almost despaired of; another has lost one eye, and the third is seriously burned, but has sustained no permanent injury. Much indignation is expressed against the elderly couple on account of the moroseness they exhibited on a day which should have been marked by festivity; and according to the latest accounts they have been arrested on two warrants and required to furnish bail in 3,000 dols. each, for trial at court. Altogether the incident has cast quite a gloom over their honeymoon, and it is understood that the husband admits his wife was a little too hasty, but urges that their age should be accepted as some excuse for their preferring quiet to noise on their wedding-day.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE RED SEA.

(*Poinser, May 10th.*)

Much curious and interesting information concerning the slave-trade of the Red Sea has been collected by the Foreign Office.

Recent intelligence from Massowa reveals the fact that a large traffic in slaves goes on from that port and from those of Zaila and Tajura, all situated on the south-west corner of the Gulf of Aden.

The Red Sea slave-trade is of an exceptionally revolting nature; nine-tenths of the unfortunate victims are recruited from the southern frontiers of Abyssinia, where an incessant series of border quarrels affords a plentiful harvest to the kidnapper. As a rule, only children are thought worth capturing in these forays, and as the free and independent spirit of the Galla race renders them unfit for domestic or menial service, the males are immediately emasculated and disposed of to the slave-merchants. The slaves captured in the Limmed Gooderoo, another of the western Galla countries, are usually brought to Massowa by way of Matmina, where there is annually held a large "rakeek," or market, whilst Zaila is the principal emporium for those brought from the Eastern Gallas through Shoa, the Christian inhabitants of which country take an active part in the trade.

The French Vice-Consul at Massowa is fully aware of the extent to which the traffic is carried on, and has used his utmost endeavours to cope with it, but such a task is utterly beyond his power, as no attention is paid to his frequent representations on the subject. The Governor of Massowa, Munzinger Bey, a Christian, is not supposed to profit by, or even countenance, the revolting traffic.

The position of a Christian Governor in a Mussulman country is a peculiarly difficult one, and whilst Munzinger Bey is earnestly labouring for material prosperity of the districts under his administration, moral and social questions are left to take care of themselves. At the same time it is worthy of notice that at Massowa, as at other places where this illicit traffic flourishes, legitimate trade is almost at a stand-still; and that the Governor's favorite scheme of bringing water to Massowa from the mainland by means of an aqueduct is now languishing for want of funds, the ordinary revenue of the port being insufficient for the purpose.

Munzinger Bey has been summoned from Massowa to Egypt, and rumour has it that his visit is partly in reference to Sir B. Frere's mission to Zanzibar, and partly in connection with the recent annexation by Egypt of the province of Bogos, situated on the north-east of Abyssinia.

During the reign of King Theodore this province paid tribute to the Governor of Hamasian, but it does not therefore follow that the country belonged to Abyssinia. On the contrary, this fact is rather an argument against that theory, for an integral portion of any country does not pay tribute to the ruler of it, and no such term as "tribute" was ever used in relation to the taxes levied on the inhabitants of Bagender, or Dembea. The real fact was that the so-called tribute was nothing else than a species of black-mail, which was universally exacted by the border governors from any district inferior to them in strength, and which was not unfrequently paid with equal regularity both to the Viceroy of Egypt and the King of Abyssinia. The people of Bogos are an inoffensive pastoral race, and the tribute was the price of exemption from plunder and kidnapping on either frontier of the district.

It was commonly thought at Massowa that the Egyptians would not rest content with this acquisition, but would endeavour to annex the whole of the country on the higher side of the Toccazze; but it is extremely improbable that any such sweeping measure is in contemplation, whilst on the whole it is doubtful whether such an extension of the Mahomedan power would be for the advantage of the country, the latter would at all events be thrown up for the admittance of the full light of European opinion, and as the climate offers no obstacle in the way of colonization, it is quite possible that, paradoxical as it may seem, the result of annexation might be the gradual extinction of the trade in Galla and Abyssinia.

The situation of affairs in Abyssinia has changed but little during the past few months. The French Vice-Consul at Massowa has been received in a very friendly manner by Prince Kosa (King Yohannis.) The Prince would not, however, consent to receive the Roman Catholic missionaries into his country so long as it remained in its present disturbed state, and the reason he alleged for their expulsion was that among the papers of the Wagshoom Gobaza, after his defeat, were found several documents from the priests in Tigre of a highly treasonable nature. He therefore considered that he could no longer allow them to remain with safety to his own interests.

The last thing in life insurance is a company to be conducted by ladies. Women will conduct the office business, examine the applicants, male and female, and employ feminine solicitors.

A French writer once said that the seasons in London are equally divided—there are four months of winter, four of fog, and four of rain. It would be difficult to say which season we have been in for the last ten or twelve days.

A MARRIAGE IN MASQUERADE.

The *New York Herald* describes in a recent number what it calls the strangest marriage ever performed in Brooklyn. It appears that all "devout people who prefer to have their religion served up with a mixture of Cayenne pepper and rose leaves" go now to the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The Rev. Mr. Talmage, the pastor, is "an antique Presbyterian," and holds "the same rank in the Church that Walt Whitman holds among the poets." A fair is nightly held at the Academy of Music, at which 3,000 ladies help on the work of finding money to rebuild the Tabernacle, destroyed some time ago by fire. The announcement of the marriage of a couple at the fair in masquerade costume of a century old, naturally caused a flutter among the ladies. It was, however, found that the luxury of witnessing the happy pair united by the "antique" clergyman was something to be paid for, as the following card at the doors plainly showed:

YE GRAND WEDDYNGE
In ye Antionte Costume,
AT YE ACADEMIE OF MUSICK,
On ye eveninge of Tursday ye
27th daye of ye monthe of Mareh, A.D. 1873,
At Eight o'clocke.

Parson TALMAGE, of ye Tabernacle meeting house, will unite ye couple in ye holy bonds.

Price hereof
Four Yorke shillings to ye Weddinge and ye Faire.

The couple were found by advertisement. Any two persons willing to be married on the stage of the Brooklyn Academy, and in the costume of 100 years ago, were to be provided with outfits free by the managers of the Tabernacle. The couple who drew the lucky number in this latest device for raising contributions were named Willetts, and were "natives of Ccun., Mass." The bridegroom appeared in a blue velvet coat trimmed with silver binding, a white satin vest edged with gold, and small gilt buttons, white silk stockings and smalls. From "his throat depended a lace handkerchief," which completed his toilet. The hair of the bride "was powdered," we are told, "to the consistency of the summit of Mont Blanc on a wintry day," the writer forgetting in his enthusiasm that the summit of Mont Blanc does not change its "consistency" in summer. Miss Willetts wore a gorgeous pearl satin dress, "trimmed in all the fanciful trickiness of the Palais Royal," and "high-heeled shoes of the Regency." She was, of course, received with loud cries of "Isn't she sweet?" A "supper of pork and beans" followed, and then the newly-married couple divested themselves of their "borrowed plumes," and "relapsed once more into the normal and bucolic Connecticut apparel." The force of eccentricity could no further go; but the invention of crowding a "Ladies' Fair" by so ingenious a method is, on the whole, creditable to the enterprise of the managers.

"Sir, I will make you feel the arrows of my resentment." "Ah, miss, why should I fear your arrows, when you never had a beau?"

EFFECTS OF VEGETABLE PERFUMES ON HEALTH.—An Italian professor has made some very agreeable medical researches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxydizing influence. The essences found to develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of cherry, laurel, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel, and bergamot; those that give it in smaller quantity are anise, nutmeg, and thyme. The flowers of the narcissus, hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope, and lily of the valley, develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it only in small quantities. Reasoning from these facts the professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts, and in all places infested with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxydizing influence of ozone. The inhabitants of such regions should, he says, surround their houses with beds of the most odorous flowers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 17TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $576½ to $580, cash and credit; New Benares, $555 to $560, cash and credit. No change in other kinds. New Bengal drug in fair Chinese demand.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—58½ per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$900 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,000 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 110 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$225 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$135 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—13 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—38 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 130 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—46 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—80 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—75 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—60 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/4½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/5
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/6½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/6½
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74½
Bank, 15 days' sight.....74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....75½

SALES ON JUNE 17TH, 1873
As reported by Chinese.

Black Pepper, 30 bags, at $14.00, by Fook-loong to travelling trader.
Betel Nuts, 200 pieces, at $3.30, by Fook-loong to local trader.
Black Sharkefins, 30 bundles, at $25.00, by Fook-loong to local trader.
Brown Sugar, 200 bags, at $3.55, by Fook-loong to local trader.
Beche-de-mer, 20 packages, at $21.00, by Fook-loong to local trader.
Sugar Candy, 200 packages, at $10.40, by Fook-loong to local trader.
Red Dates, 30 packages, at $3.80, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 55 packages, at $6.70, by Yuen-tye to local trader.
Pearl Barley, 20 piculs, at $5.20, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.80, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Almonds, 10 packages, at $6.00, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.
Chamois' Horns, 1 package, at $170.00, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.
American Flour, 50-lbs., 500 bags, at $1.10, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.
Camphor, 20 tubs, at $15.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to local trader.
Fungus, 20 bags, at $39.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
Quicksilver, 10 flasks, at $127.00, by Shun-lee to local trader.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 23rd inst.
LONDON	James Shepherd	W. E. Madden	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Duna (str.)	Thomson	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Laju	T. D. Scott	Hongkong	Thos. Howard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Scottish Bride		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Thornaby (str.)			Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Jas. B. Bell	Chandler	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cairnsmore	Kewley	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Malay	Clough	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Mary Mildred	Smith	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Geffrard	Munday	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Thales (str.)	Young		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NAGASAKI	Christianshavn	Djorup		John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Sindh (str.)	Melizan	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Japan (str.)	H. de Smidt	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sarpedon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 21st inst.
Do.	Craigforth (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

HAVE just opened the undermentioned GOODS:—

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SCOTCH TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.
FANCY CLOTHS for Light OVERCOATS.
" COATINGS for Spring Wear.
FLANNELS, DRILLS, and DUCKS, for Suits.
QUILTINGS for VESTS.
BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding TROUSERS.

OUTFITTING.

COLLARS and SCARVES of the newest styles.
REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS.
The Latest Shapes in FELT, STRAW, PANAMA, and PITH HATS.
HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.
PORTMANTEAUS and BAGS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A Large Assortment of
DAMASK CLOTHS,
" NAPKINS to match,
" DOYLIES,
8/4 DAMASK for TABLE CLOTHS.
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS in all widths.
DAMASK, HUCKABACK, and TURKISH TOWELS.

FURNISHING.

LACE CURTAINS.
ANTIMACASSARS.
WHITE, PINK, and GREEN MOSQUITO NETS.
BED QUILTS.
PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILDREN'S COTS, and SPRING MATTRESSES of various sizes.
BRASS and MAHOGANY CURTAIN POLES and FITTINGS.
TOILET, CHEVAL, and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.
BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and FELT CARPETS, with RUGS to match.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards.
COIR MATS and MATTINGS,
SALIVARIUMS, FOOTSTOOLS.
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.
365 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN,
REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronuncuations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
At DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE just received, ex FRENCH MAIL, a Large and Well Selected Stock of HUMAN HAIR,
In RABAGAS, COILS, CHIGNONS, PLAITS, and PIECES.
PADS, ROLLS, and POMPADOURS.
Spanish COMBS and FANCY ARTICLES for the Toilet.
Choice Paris FLOWERS, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, and SASHES.
PARASOLS and SUNSHADES.
LADIES' HOSIERY, Black and Colored TAFFETA and THREAD GLOVES.
ALSO,
A Good Assortment of LAWN and BATISTE COSTUMES.
BRAIDED SKIRTS, in PIQUE, MUSLIN, LAWN, and BATISTE.
French Printed JACONETS.
Plain and Printed CAMBRICS, MUSLINETTES, and LUSTERS.
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.
ALSO,
Colored EMBROIDERED CLOTH and Victoria TABLE COVERS.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, consisting of—
Anglo Indian GAUZE UNDERVESTS.
WHITE SHIRTS, REGATTA, OXFORD, and FANCY STRIPED SHIRTS, in the improved cut.
SUMMER VESTS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, BELTS, and BRACES, of the latest Novelties.
The CELTIC TWEEDS, for Morning Suits.
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, in Felt, Straw, Tuscan, and other makes of the latest styles, suitable for the present season.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
816 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET,
(Red Seal,)
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.
G. DUBOST & Co.
6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' CANVAS.
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb 1.

隆裕永
E-HING, WAHEE & Co.,
SUN-HING STREET (BACK OF SHAMEEN,)
CANTON.

BEG to inform the Communities of Canton and Hongkong that they have opened a new Establishment at the above address, where the following articles may be obtained, of the first quality, and at moderate prices, viz.:—Waste Silk, Cocoons, Straw Hats, Straw Braids, Rattan Hats, Fire Crackers, Mattings, Palm-leaf Fans, &c., &c.
1m 894 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

崇興記炭
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1885 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

TOWING.

THE Steam-tug "*SEA GULL*," 35 Horse-power nominal, is prepared to tow vessels at moderate rates.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
OR,
THE CAPTAIN ON BOARD.
tf 664 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"SINDH,"
Captain Melizan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at noon.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
939 Hongkong, 17th June, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"SARPEDON"
will be despatched on or about the 21st instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
6d 954 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"GLAUCUS"
will be despatched on or about the 23rd instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 32/6. %, all risks, 23/. %, F.P.A.
" Silk 19/. % do.
For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
7d 953 Hongkong, 17th June, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI *(Direct.)*

THE British Steamer
"JAPAN,"
Captain H. de Smidt, will meet with quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 949 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Steamer
"DUNA,"
Thomson, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Canton, and Whampoa, for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 916 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Steamer
"THORNABY,"
will load as above in July.
To be followed by the new British Steamers
"ANGLIA,"
"ALTONA,"
"ALLEMANNIA"
For Freight or Passage, apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 784 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

FOR LONDON *(direct).*

THE A 1 17-years Composite British Clipper Ship
"LAJU,"
of 556 Tons Register, Captain T. D. Scott, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa and Macao, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
THOS. HOWARD & Co.,
OR,
DEACON & Co.,
Canton and Macao.
tf 943 Hongkong, 14th June, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship
"MALAY,"
Capt. Clough, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 924 Hongkong, 11th June, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"CAIRNSMORE,"
Kewley, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 917 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"SCOTTISH BRIDE"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 886 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"JAMES SHEPHERD,"
W. E. Madden, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 887 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

FOR SYDNEY *(Direct.)*

THE A 1 British Barque
"GEFFRARD,"
360 tons Register, Munday, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 878 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"MARY MILDRED,"
Capt. Smith, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 869 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship
"JAS. B. BELL,"
Chandler, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 813 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

FOR SALE,
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE American Ship
"OLD DOMINION,"
700 tons Register, carrying capacity 17,500 Piculs.
For further particulars, apply to
BATTLES & Co.,
Or, Captain on board.
tf 802 Hongkong, 12th June, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, *DENTIST*,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

MRS. BAKER,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 5, OLD BAILEY STREET,
(NEXT)
ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
tf 709 Hongkong, 6th May, 1873.

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 334 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.
WYNDHAM STREET.
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [513

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON, that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
t876 May 3.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*BOKHARA*," Captain P. S. TOMLIN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 21st June, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 2 P.M., Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 20th idem.
The *Bokhara* connects at Galle with the S. S. *Peshawur*, proceeding to Southampton via the Suez Canal.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 9th June, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco July 28th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, on regular rates.
No Freight received after 4 P.M. of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages received until

Extracts.

THE DAINTY WARDROBE.

There's a little drawer in my chamber,
Guarded with tender care,
Where the dainty clothes are lying
That my darling shall never wear;
And there, while the hours are waning,
'Till the house is all at rest,
I sit, and fancy a baby
Close to my aching breast.

My darling's pretty white garments,
I wrought them while sitting apart,
While his mystic life was throbbing
Under my throbbing heart;
And often my happy dreaming
Breaks in a little song,
Like the murmur of birds at brooding,
When the days are warm and long.

I finished the dainty wardrobe,
And the drawer was almost full
With robes of the finest muslin,
And robes of the whitest wool.
I folded them all together,
With a rose for every pair,
Smiling, and saying, "Gem fragrant,
Fit for my prince to wear."

Ah! the radiant summer morning,
So full of a mother's joy!
"Thank God! he is fair and perfect,
My beautiful new-born boy."
Let him wear the pretty white garments
I wrought while sitting apart,
Lay him, so sweet and helpless,
There, close to my throbbing heart.

Many and many an evening
I sit since my baby came,
Saying, "What do the angels call him?"
For he died without a name;
Sit while the hours are waning
And the house is all at rest,
And fancy a baby nestling
Close to my aching breast.

BLINDNESS.

One of those "facts not generally known" is mentioned by Dr. Baden in a communication to the "Revue Populaire de Paris." It is that in every eye there is a spot necessarily afflicted with blindness, that where the nervous fibres of the retina join in a bunch to make their way to the brain. The truth of this is easily ascertained; draw a small cross on a piece of paper, then, to the right, at a distance of about two inches and a half, make a blot of about the size of a common wafer; close your left eye and fix your right one on the cross; now bring the paper slowly nearer and nearer to the eye; when it is at the distance of about eight inches the black spot will become invisible, but on continuing to approximate the paper it will appear again. —*From "Doctor and Patients," by John Timbs, F.S.A.*

HOW DRINKING CAUSES APOPLEXY.

It is the essential nature of all wines and spirits to send an increased amount of blood to the brain. The first effect of taking a glass of wine or stronger form of alcohol, is to send the blood there faster than common, hence the circulation that gives the red face. It increases the activity of the brain, and it works faster, and so does the tongue. But the blood goes to the brain faster than common, it returns faster, and no special harm results. But suppose a man keeps on drinking, the blood is sent to the brain so fast, in such large quantities, that in order to make room for it, the arteries have to enlarge themselves; they increase in size, and in doing so they press against the more yielding and flaccid veins which carry the blood out of the brain and thus diminish their size, their pores, the result being that the blood is not only carried to the arteries of the brain faster than is natural or healthful, but it is prevented from leaving it as fast as usual; hence a double set of causes of death are in operation. A man may drink enough brandy or other spirits in a few hours, or even minutes, to bring on a fatal attack of apoplexy.

BAD DANCERS.

It has been said that the dancing of men of the present day is very bad. This is probably due to the fact that few boys are taught to dance. They learn, at least such of them do so who do not abstain entirely from going out, by experience alone. It is no uncommon thing to see youths of from seventeen to twenty floundering about a ball-room in utter ignorance of step, time, or "steering." Their sole idea is to go round. They know nothing of how or where they are going, and if their unfortunate *partners* are bumped and bruised they scarcely think they are to blame. When they have improved a little they jump to the conclusion that they can "steer" anywhere, and instead of being content with simply going round the circle, they cut across and in and out without the least knowing how to get out of the way of those who are in their proper places. Nothing is more interesting in watching dancing than to see a man who can "steer" well extricating his partner and himself from apparently hopeless difficulties, without for a moment losing the even, smooth flow of his step. But nothing is more painfully ridiculous than is see the blunders and mischances of a bad and careless dancer, and evil is the lot of the girl who falls into the clutches of such an one.—*Macmillan.*

THE ART OF QUARRELLING.

Savages and barbarians may quarrel without much skill in the art of doing so. They need not disagree very often nor at all elaborately. But for anything like polished life, where quarrelling has to go on nearly perpetually, more ability is needed. A few cases there are of persons so gifted by nature that they can quarrel, as it were, by instinct. The very smallest provocation will serve their purpose. They can prolong an occasion to the uttermost; and end the affair triumphantly. But ordinary people cannot trust to their unaided capacities in that way; they need helps, rules, ascertained modes. It is shameful that after all these ages of practice, and in spite of a new special department—that of theological controversy—we can scarcely be said to have a smattering even of the right principles of such an art. The only thing persons in general do as badly as quarrelling is being amiable. There are those who in displaying affection are more awkward, excessive, and ludicrous, than in managing their differences. But for that there is some excuse. We have not so much practice in being friendly; and taken altogether, it is of much less importance than quarrelling.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MAN WHO CANNOT LOOK YOU IN THE EYES.

One of the popular fallacies of the day is that the man who cannot look you in the eyes when you are talking to him is at heart a coward, or, in truth, a scoundrel, and the man who meets you with a steady, straightforward glance, and watches every look and gesture while you are talking, is a brave and open-hearted fellow. This is one of the notions of romancists that has past into everyday philosophy as fact. According to the novelist the thief is the man—who avoids your eye; the consciously guilty man is one whose eyes cannot look a man straight in the face; and the man who intends to do you wrong is the one who becomes agitated whenever you look straight at him. In fact, all this is nonsense. The purest, bravest, kindest man in the world may not be able to look in ther man in the eye. In many cases, it is the over-sensitive man that avoids your glances, and the brazen thief that looks at you with steady glance. The handling of the eyes in this particular is entirely a physical matter. A man may be good and brave, and more sensitive, may be, physically speaking, incapable of looking a man in the eye, and from inherited inclination disinclined to do so.—*Locke's National Monthly.*

ROBBER CAVES IN INDIA.

Except to a few adventurers, bear-hunters, or district police-officers, the robber's cave is probably now as obsolete in India as it is in England, or any other country where it has been relegated to the theatrical properties of melo-dramatic managers. But, long after peace and uniform government had been restored to the Deccan, genuine robbers' caves were to be found in many remote districts. Some of the old Bhuddist cave temples, which are scattered so plentifully along the whole range of the Western Ghauts, were used as robber retreats to within a comparatively recent period, and thirty years ago robber-caves might have been found within a walk or ride of the now fashionable sanitarium of Mahabuleshwar, close to roads now frequented by English nurses and their infantile charges, and within sight of plantations of chincona plants brought from the Andes by Mr. Clements Markham. One such cave in the laterite rock, overlooking the ancient road from Waee to the sacred sources of the Krishna and its sister rivers, just where the road branches to the fortress of Pretabghur and to the sea-port of Mhar, though now in the heart of the hill station, was pointed out to me some years ago by one of the elders of the Gaolees (hill herdsmen), as the place where, in his father's time, a robber band, with which the poor hill herdsmen dared not meddle, used to watch for pilgrims, merchants, or stray soldiers, and to pounce on any convoy which appeared, as viewed from their eagle's nest, to be incapable of resistance. The cave was spacious, well furnished with fireplaces and platforms for sleeping—and rude cupboard-like recesses; and could have comfortably sheltered fifty men unobserved, within watching distance of the ancient track over the hills. Similar caves are found in many parts of the same laterite range, which bounds the well-wooded and beautiful valley of the Koina, between Mahabuleshwar and the Chiploon Ghaut; and some of them as late as 1846, when the valley was one of the most secluded in the Deccan, afforded permanent refuge, not often to active robbers, but to fugitives of society, who found in their recesses the shelter denied to them in more populous districts. Three or four such solitary outlaws, possibly the last of their kind, were coaxed into Satara by the head man of one of the little forest villages, and furnished with a safe conduct from the Resident, securing them from molestation so long as they obeyed the law. All of those poor creatures had the quick observant glance, the attentive ear, and more or less the general air of wild animals rather than of men. One of them, who told me he believed he had lived in these rocky fastnesses for fourteen years, had fled from his home after slaying a man in a fit of jealousy. He described his life as one of almost unendurable suffering and privation, dependent for all necessaries of life (beyond what the roots and berries of the jungle afforded) on the precarious hospitality of the poor villages scattered along the banks of the river in the narrow valleys. The villagers, partly probably from fear, partly from compassion, never denounced him, and at harvest time always left small offerings of grain, or a cast-off blanket, or pair of sandals, within his reach, but they rarely noticed or spoke to him, and treated him much as one possessed by some evil spirit, whom they hardly dared to aid, still less to drive away. Occasionally a shooting party, in search of bears or sambur deer, would fill him with terror, as he watched them from the rocks overhanging the valley; but the native beaters made a point of not noticing him, and he had never, till I saw him, confronted a white man close enough to speak to him.—*Sir Bartle Frere's Preface to "Pandurang Hari.*

A BUDDHIST LEGEND.

In the village of Sarvathi there lived a young wife named Keesah, who at the age of fourteen gave birth to a son; and she loved him with all the love and joy of the possessor of a newly-found treasure, for his face was like a golden cloud, his eyes fair and tender as a blue lotus, and his smile bright and beaming like the morning light upon the dewy flowers. But when the boy was able to walk, and could run about the house, there came a day when he suddenly fell sick and died. And Keesah, not understanding what had happened to her fair lotus-eyed boy, clasped him to her bosom, and went about the village from house to house, praying and weeping, and beseeching the good people to give her some medicine to cure her baby. But the villagers and neighbours, on seeing her said:

"Is the girl mad, that she still bears about on her breast the dead body of her child."

At length a holy man, pitying the girl's sorrow, said to himself: "Alas! this Keesah does not understand the law of death; I will try to comfort her." And he answered her, and said, "My good girl, I cannot myself give you any medicine to cure your boy, but I know a holy and wise physician who can."

"Oh!" said the young mother, "do tell me who he is, that I may go at once to him."

And the holy man replied, "He is called the Buddha; he alone can cure thy child."

Then Keesah, on hearing this, was comforted, and set out to find Buddha, still clasping to her heart the lifeless body of her child. And when she found him, she bowed down before him, and said:

"O my lord and master! do you know of any medicine that will cure my baby?"

And the Buddha replied and said: "Yes, I know of one, but you must get it for me."

And she asked: "What medicine do you want? Tell me, that I may hasten in search of it."

And the Buddha said: "I want only a few grains of mustard seed. Leave here the boy, and you go and bring them to me."

The girl refused to part with her baby, but promised to get the seed for him. As she was about to set out, the pitiful Buddha, calling her, said:

"My sister, the mustard seed that I require must be taken from a house where no child, parent, husband, wife, relative, or slave has ever died."

The young mother replied, "Very good, my lord;" and went her way, taking her boy with her, and setting him astride on her hip, with his lifeless head resting on her bosom. Thus she went from house to house, from palace to hut, begging for some grains of mustard seed. The people said to her: "Here are the seeds; take them, and go thy way." But she first asked:

"In this, my friend's house, has there ever died a child, a husband, a parent, or a slave?" And they one and all replied: "Lady, what is this that thou hast said? Knowest thou not that the living are few, but that the dead are many? There is no such house as thou seekest?"

Then she went to other houses and begged the grains of mustard seed, which they gladly gave her, but to her questionings one said, "I have lost a son;" another, "I have lost a parent;" and yet another, "I have lost a slave," and every one and all of them made some such reply. At last, not being able to discover a single house free from the dead, whence she could obtain the mustard seed, and feeling utterly faint and weary, she sat herself down upon a stone, with her baby in her lap, and, thinking sadly, said to herself, "Alas! this is a heavy task I have undertaken. I am not the only one who has lost her baby. Everywhere children are dying, loved ones are dying, and everywhere they tell me that the dead are more numerous than the living. Shall I, then, think only of my sorrow?

Thinking thus, she suddenly summoned courage to put away her sorrow for her dead baby, and she carried him to the forest and laid him down to rest under a tree; and having covered him over with tender leaves, and taken her last look of his loved face, she betook herself once more to the Buddha, and bowed before him.

And he said to her: "Sister, hast thou found the mustard-seed?"

"I have not, my Lord," she replied, "for the people in the village tell me there is no house in which some one has not died; for living are few, but the dead are many."

"And where is your baby?"

"I have laid him under a tree in the forest, my lord," said Keesah gently.

Then said the Buddha to her "You have found the grains of mustard-seed; you thought that you alone had lost a son, but now you have learned that the law of death and of suffering is among all living creatures, and that here there is not permanence."

On hearing this, Keesah was comforted, and established in the path of virtue, and was thenceforth called Keesah Godami, the disciple of the Buddha.—*Mrs. Anna H. Leonowens.*

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
W.M. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month } ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire,* subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ½ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

NOTICE
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days } of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month } ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months. } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 17th June, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 à 24...per picul	$110.00 à	$119.00
„ „ 28 à 32... „	125.00 à	130.00
„ „ 38 à 42... „	127.00 à	140.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 à 7½ lbs ... per piece	$2.15 à	2.20
„ „ 8 à 8½ lbs ... „	2.30 à	2.40
„ „ 9 à 10 lbs ... „	2.50 à	3.30
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 à 60 reed... „	2.15 à	2.40
„ 64 à 66 „	2.50 à	2.65
„ 68 à 72 „	2.85 à	3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ... per piece	2.55 à	2.60
WHITE BROCADE, ... „	2.60 à	2.65
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ... „	2.50 à	3.60
„ „ 40 „ ... „	3.00 à	4.20
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 36 in. 7 lbs, „	1.70 à	1.75
„ „ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs „	2.20 à	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, ... „	3.35 à	3.20
DYED BROCADE Do. ... „	3.35 à	3.90
DYED DAMASK Do. ... per piece	5.75 à	5.80
CHINTZ, ... „	1.35 à	1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue... per doz.	0.67 à	0.70
„ Brown... „	0.85 à	0.70
„ Red... „	0.75 à	0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. ... per yard	0.32 à	0.35
„ Gentian, 22 „ ... „	0.27 à	0.28
VELVETEENS, Black ... „	0.24 à	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, ... per yard	0.83 à	0.84
LONG ELLS, MH Scarlet, ... per piece	8.30 à	8.35
„ „ Assorted, ... „	7.75 à	7.80
„ HH Scarlet, ... „	8.15 à	8.20
„ „ Assorted, ... „	7.40 à	7.50
CAMLETS, SSS ... „	16.50 à	17.00
„ SS ... „	19.50 à	20.00
„ S ... „	20.00 à	20.50
„ BBB ... „	22.00 à	22.50
LASTINGS, ... „	15.00 à	16.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 à 6... per picul	4.30 à	4.45
„ Hoop, ... „	4.50 à	4.60
„ Bar, ... „	4.10 à	4.20
„ Small Round Rod, ... „	3.50 à	3.90
„ Wire, ... „	9.50 à	9.60
LEAD, ... „	6.50 à	7.00
STEEL, English, ... per lub.	5.10 à	5.25
„ Swedish, ... „	4.75 à	5.50
TIN, Malacca, ... per picul	35.00 à	36.50
TIN PLATES, ... per box	10.00 à	10.50
SHEATHING METAL, ... per picul	24.00 à	23.00
QUICKSILVER, ... „	117.00 à	120.00
SPELTER, ... „	7.25 à	7.50

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai, ... per picul	15.50 à	16.00
„ Ningpo, ... „	16.25 à	16.75
„ Tientsin, ... „	16.00 à	16.50
„ Shantung, ... „	15.80 à	16.00
„ Bengal, ... „	10.00 à	16.50
ALUM, ... per picul	1.45 à	1.75
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white, ... „	3.60 à	3.80
„ Black, ... „	2.40 à	2.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ... „	2.45 à	2.50
„ „ „ 2 ... „	2.20 à	2.25
„ Siam, white, ... „	1.55 à	1.60
„ „ mill cleaned, ... „	1.45 à	1.50
„ Manila, ... „	2.35 à	2.40
„ Java, ... „	2.00 à	2.10
„ Singapore, ... „	1.75 à	1.80
„ Saigon, ... „	1.40 à	1.45
„ Arracan, ... „	2.10 à	2.15
„ Rangoon, ... „	2.35 à	2.40
SALTPETRE, ... „	6.80 à	7.20
COALS, AFLOAT, ... per ton.		
„ English steam, ... „	17.00 à	17.50
„ American Anthracite, ... „	16.00 à	16.00
„ Sydney, ... „	14.00 à	14.50
WINDOW GLASS ... per box.	5.00 à	5.25
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits, ... per pcl.	5.00 à	5.50
„ Banjar, ... „	4.25 à	4.50
PEPPER White, ... „	23.00 à	24.00
„ Black, ... „	13.50 à	14.00
BETEL NUT, ... „	3.25 à	3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar, ... „	4.50 à	4.85
„ South Seas, ... „	17.00 à	18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, ... „	1.70 à	1.80
„ Siam, ... „	2.20 à	2.30
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs. ...	1.30 à	1.35
„ American, per barrel of 200 lbs. ...	6.00 à	6.25
WHEAT, Tientsin, ... per pcl.	1.30 à	1.95
„ California, ... „	2.00 à	2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 à 3 ... „	6.75 à	7.20
„ „ Dk. Brown, ... „	3.50 à	3.60
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown, ... „	3.20 à	3.30
„ Manila, Dry White, ... „	4.20 à	4.50
„ „ Dk. Brown, ... „	3.75 à	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed, ... „	15.50 à	16.50
PEAS, White, ... „	1.85 à	2.00
„ Green, ... „	1.75 à	1.80
„ Black, ... „	1.55 à	1.65
„ Yellow, ... „	1.55 à	1.60
MUSHROOMS, Japan, ... „	27.00 à	35.00
SEAWEED, Green, ... „	2.40 à	2.50
„ Oat, ... „	3.25 à	3.50
MUSCELS, Dry Siam large, ... „	9.20 à	13.00
„ „ small, ... „	6.50 à	7.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin ... „	5.80 à	6.10
BEES WAX, Japan, ... „	17.00 à	17.50
„ Hankow ... „	60.00 à	61.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Bokhara	P. S. Tomlin	Brit. str	2932	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Blythwoode	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co	—
Canton	Jaques	Brit. str	1218	Siemssen & Co	
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Olyphant & Co	London
Esmeralda	Billabaso	Span. str	267	E. J. Sage	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Glenroy	Watt	Brit. str	1370	Gilman & Co	
Halloong	Punchard	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Japan	De Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	Laid up
Maumee	Bazin	Fren. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Parana	Wilkinson	Brit. str	1027	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Patuxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poyang §	Mott	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert	R. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sindh	Melizan	Brit. str	1930	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
White Cloud		Brit. str	330	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Laid up
Tesso	Burnie	Brit. str	600	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	Laid up
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Acacia	Riddle	Brit. bk	233	Admiralty	
Afoune	Turbe	Fren. bk	417	Chinese	
Altagracia	Onnindi	Span. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	Borneo Co. Limited	Manila, &c.
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Chinese	Saigon
Architect Renaud	Weene	Fren. bg	202	Order	
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh	1072	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Brilliant	Newman	Brit. bk	303	Chinese	
Cairnsmore	Kewley	Brit. sh	957	Russell & Co	
Carl	Petersen	Ger. bg	415	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Yokohama
Charley	Selavo	Brit. bk	359	Russell & Co	
Contest	Kramer	Siam. bg	386	Chinese	
Chow-Sye	Kruse	Siam. sh	448	Chinese	
Condor	Kroll	Ger. bk	420	Siemssen & Co	
Cutty Sark	P. W. Vorrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Daylight	Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Diamond City	Shoemaber	Siam. bk	270	Chinese	
Dora	S. C. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Order	
Elly	J. E. de Jong	Brit. bk	750	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Esmeralda	Cloetin	Fren. bk	374	F. Degenaer	
Falcon	Salje	Siam. bk	850	Chinese	
F. Nightingale	Cameron	Brit. bk	464	P. M. S. S. Co	
Foldin	L. K. Dan	Nor. bk	235	Aug. Heard & Co	Callao
Fortune	Schultz	Siam. bk	441	Chinese	
Friendship	Klindt	Siam. bk	410	Chinese	
Geffrard	J. W. Munday	Brit. bg	316	Russell & Co	Sydney
Geraldine	Flory	Brit. sch	182	Gas Co	
Harriet Armitage	Mailler	Brit. bk	233	Rozario & Co	Dundin
Imogen	Mathews	Brit. bk	384	Thos. Howard & Co	
Inanhaire	Fleuriot	Fren. bk	394	F. Degenner	Iloilo, &c.
Inverness	Thos. Donkin	Brit. sh	724	R. S. Walker & Co	
Isabelita a Maria	M. Camus	Span. bk	548	Remedios & Co	
James A. Wright	Morrison	Amr. bk	1273	Order	
James B. Bell	R. Chandler	Amr. sh	768	Russell & Co	San Francisco
James Shepherd	W. E. Madden	Brit. sh	869	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
John McLean	F. Taylor	Brit. bg	194	Birley & Co	
Jylland	C. Dalberg	Dan. bk	267	John Burd & Co	
Kedar	A. N. Love	Amr. bk	350	Carlowitz & Co	Manila
Leju	T. D. Scott	Brit. bk	556	Thos. Howard & Co	London
Lizzie	Gremen	Ger. bk	314	Chinese	
Lorelei	G. Green	Ger. bk	303	Bourjau & Co	
Louisa	Schierloh	Ger. sch	245	E. Schellhaas & Co	
Pateau	Foss	Fren. bk	486	Carlowitz & Co	
Madeleine	Foseyth	Ger. bg	257	Siemssen & Co	
Madura	B. P. Clough	Brit. bk	814	Gilman & Co	
Maiden Queen		Amr. sh	812	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Malay		Brit. sh	460	Rozario & Co	Melbourne, &c
Mary Mildred	Josselyn	Amr. sh	1198	P. & O. Co	
Matchless	Shewan	Brit. sh	834	Turner & Co	
Norman Court	G. W. Morse	Amr. sh	690	Battles & Co	
Old Dominion	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Onward	Soderholm	Rus. bk	766	P. & O. Co	
Osmo	A. Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Oracle	Luders	Ger. bk	526	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Pallas	Jagoret	Fren. bk	535	Order	
Parame	Ellis	Brit. sh	1120	Ice Co	
Pegasus	R. Miles	Brit. bk	460	Chinese	
Pehlwan	G. Holdt	Ger. bk	239	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Peiho	Aldecoa	Span. bk	296	Remedios & Co	
Pepita	Irgens	Ned. bk	420	Ed. Schellhaas & Co	Labuan
Presto	Munohan	Siam. bk	451	Chinese	
Princess Seraphi	W. Tuth	Brit. bk	283	Gas Co	
Rachel	Bundguard	Ger. bk	208	R. S. Walker & Co	
Rebecca	Dalberg	Rus. bk		P. & O. Co	
Ruhtinas	Ledesma	Span. bk	220	Remedios & Co	
San Lorenzo	Sprockelsen	Siam. bg	304	Chinese	
Sophie	L. Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	
Sophie	Moller	Siam. sh	600	Chinese	
Swordfish	Bourge	Fren. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Taffarette	T. Sass	Siam. bk	645	Chinese	
Tai Watt	T. C. Petersen	Ger. bk	370	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Tekli	Yowell	Brit. sh	795	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Undine	Harrison	Brit. sh	1074	P. M. Co.	
Windsor Castle					
WHAMPOA.					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Christianshavn	C. F. Djorup	Dan. bk	271	Joan Burd & Co	
Faugh Balaugh	D. D. O'Keefe	Brit. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Georges	Finch	Ger. bk	650	Carlowitz & Co	
Ino	T. H. Bannau	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Johanne Marie	Schutt	Dan. bk	359	Bourjau & Co	
Neu Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	350	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Race Horse	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	371	Chinese	
Scottish Bride	C. Geltzler	Brit. bk	403	Olyphant & Co	New York
CANTON.					
An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.